WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1884.

Amusements To-day. iljon Opera Monte-Martins, 42. M. Figure Operations and Market Street S Tony Paster's thea re-Our Columb Friend FF M. Union Square Theatre-On-ax + P. M. 14th Street Theatre-A Ray Rolly: Tand + P. M.

#### Advertiding Rates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti-ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WHERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Gov. Cleveland's Letter.

Gov. CLEVELAND has written his letter of acceptance, and we print it elsewhere. It has the merit of comparative brevity, but no other that we can discern.

He acquiesces in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform; he has views about givil service reform which should please those Republicans who asked for his nominations he thinks the "working classes" ought to be protected, and he indites a few platitudes that are fitted to any season.

Will this spiritless and ineffectual writing, the feeblest and most unstatesmanlike document that a like occasion in our history has ever inspired, will it dispel the feeling of disorganization which is abroad and allay the doubts and the discords that rend the Democratic party? Is there anything in it that will gather to GROVER CLEVELAND the strength of that party, reconcile its factions, and carry it to victory in this memorable contest? We think not.

In letters of great pith and moment, the manner is commonly of small account compared with the matter, but GROVER CLEVE-LAND'S letter of acceptance is, from every point of view, an unfortunate production.

#### One Soldier Candidate.

The soldier vote is an important element in this campaign. The war record of the Presidential candidates is subjected to close serutiny. This is specially true of BLAINE, CLEVELAND, and BUTLER, who lead the three principal parties.

The Graud Army of the Republic is an organization composed of soldiers who fought on the Union side in the civil war. It is not a political society. Its members come from all parties. The Grand Army has dotted the Northern States all over with its posts, which usually bear the names of Republicans and Democrats who won honors in the war. In its political preferences it professes to be swayed rather by military instincts than partisan prejudice. It has grown clannish of late years, and ambitious Republicans have tried to control it in the interest of their own party. What course do the members of the Grand Army, its rank and file, propose to pursue in the pending Presidential contest? certainly cannot do less than carefully inquire into the war record of the candidates who solicit their suffrages. This will afford them an intelligent basis for action when they reach the polls in November.

Mr. BLAINE was drafted to go to the war, and did not go. Mr. CLEVELAND was drafted, and did not go. Gen. BUTLER went voluntarily to the war, led armies in the field. and was conspicuous in the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the emancipation of the slaves. He touched the key of the position when he pronounced the slaves contraband of war. Always the friend of the soldiers during the conflict, he Las been their special champion since the peace.

Would it be surprising if we found many members of the Grand Army of the Republic voting next November for the only soldier candidate for President now in the field?

## 1824 and 1884.

There are now in the field four for the Presidency, the least hopeful of whom may reasonably count on a considerable fraction of the popular vote. For the lifth time in sixty years political calculations are seriously disturbed by a multiplicity of candidates. It is true that in 1848 the sunport given to VAN BUREN in most of the United States was insignificant, but in his native State of New York it was quite strong enough to defeat the Cass electers and make TAYLOR the Chief Mugistrate, Eight years later the whole opposition to BUCHANAN in the slave States was concentrated upon FILLMORE. and thus aided in beating FREMONT. In 1860 the friends of BELL cast nearly as many ballots in the South as did the followers of BRECKINGIDGE, while in the North DOUGLAS was the favorite of a large minority.

Of the three cases thus far named, none presents any analogy to the present situation. The Democratic National Convention in 1848 acted with the utmost impartiality and justice toward the New York factions, and the unwarranted secession of Van Buren's partisans was the outcome of a long-planned plot to punish Cass for his behavior in 1844. As to the subdivision of parties in 1856 and 1860, that grew out of the heated controversy about slavery, and attested irreconcilable differences of sentiment rather than widespread discontent with the traditional processes of nominating candidates.

On the other hand, in 1824 we encounter a state of things strikingly similar to that which exists today. In that year the time-honored custom of permitting a party's candidate to be named by a caucus of those who upheld its principles in Congress was fatally discredited and forever discarded. CRAWFORD obtained what he had schemed for, a nomination by a Congressional caucus, but besides ANDREW JACKSON, his regular opponent, HENRY CLAY and J. Q. ADAMS were entered for the race in a more or less informal way and drew off much of the support on which CRAWFORD at first reckoned. Are there not indications that 1884 may witness a like collapse of party machinery? Is it true that the system of nominating Presidents by State and national conventions, like the dictatorship of

the Congressional caucus, has broken down?

That the existing method of concerting nominations has lost the prestige and almost presistible authority which it once possessed is proved by the ominous absence of enthusiasm on behalf of either BLAINE or CLEVELAND. It is not, indeed, pretended that any attempt was made in the Republican Convention to stifle the voice of those who preferred ABTHUR or EDMUNDS. Nevertheess, a large proportion of those who favored the Senator from Vermont have publicly abjured the candidate of their party, while many of those who strove to nominate the present President are notoriously lukewarm and inactive. On the other hand, the Democratic National Convention, reversing the bonorable precedent set by the Demo cratic Convention of 1848-which, regardless a bott, insisted on meting out even-handed

justice to both the Hunker and the Barn- slaughtered for their hides." This reckless burner factions-not only refused to count and prodigious massacre of these animals the votes of delegates representing a power- has almost resulted in their extinction; and ful faction in the great State of New now the same sort of destruction is applied York, but by a refinement of op- to smaller gauge. To speak of these butchers pression actually caused their votes of the buffalo as pot hunters is too compilto be counted in diametrical opposition to their will. It matters not whether the responsibility for this attempt to disfranchise | killed for his hide alone, although this brings a part of the Democratic voters lies on the National or the New York State Convention; ago Col. ALEXANDER of the Second Cavalry it casts grave discredit on the whole nomluating machinery. For the sole object of the convention system-the sole ground on Park Itself, and were gradually killed for which it was substituted for the Congressional caucus was to give the great mass of citizens, whose votes are relied upon to secure a party victory, a direct, unmuzzled, and authoritative voice in the selection of candidates. The sober second thought of every clear-sighted Democratwith Tammany Hall-must lead him to regard with deep regret the measures taken at Chicago to paralyze a portion of the New York delegation. It was not Tammany Hall, it was rather the whole process of nomination by conventions, which was then rudely shaken, and perhaps irreparably shattered,

In popular esteem.
On the whole, it seems evident that conventions are beginning to lose their grip. In both parties the individual voter is learning to question their sagacity and dispute their mandate. But what shall we substitute for the convention system? That is, no doubt, a difficult question, but it is one likely to be come more interesting and more urgent as the campaign of 1884 goes on.

#### The Honorable Construction

A correspondent in New Jersey asks us to tell him what Senator Dawes meant when he remarked, in the course of a campaign speech at Englewood the other day, that in the MULLIGAN letters there are "two sentences which it is possible for human ingenuity to turn against a man of perfect probity," and when he added, respecting the two sentences, "they are capable of a construction perfectly honorable to Mr. BLAINE.

We have no positive information as to what Mr. Dawes meant. He did not read to the Englewood meeting the two sentences in which human ingenuity can find reason for doubting Mr. PLAINE's probity, nor did he present them in the light which to his mind admits of a construction honorable to the writer. We think this was a mistake on the part of Mr. Dawes. Nothing is to be gained by dodging damaging facts, particularly when there is a more or less satisfactory explanation at hand. Mr. Dawes really did Mr. Blaist serious injustice when he left the matter in shape so nebulous. His colleague, Senator Hoan, made the same mistake in a speech delivered in Massachusetts earlier in the canvass. He, too, informed his bearers that the damaging expressions in the MULLIGAN letters were susceptible of a construction not inconsistent with the theory of Mr. BLAINE's perfect rectitude as an officer of the Government. But Mr. Hoar, like Mr. DAWES, omitted to say what the honorable construction was.

We can imagine, however, what the two Senators from Massachusetts meant; and, as it is right that every voter should have knowledge of the most favorable as well as of the most unfavorable hypothesis concerning Mr. BLAINE's conduct, we are willing to give the New Jersey gentleman the benefit of our conjecture.

The two sentences referred to by Mr. Dawss are probably those at the end of the letter of June 29, 1869. Mr. BLAINE thanks FISHER for offering to admit him to a participation in the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad enterprises. He urges FISHER to bring CALDWELL to a definite proposition, in order that he "could know just what to depend on." Then come the two sentences most frequently quoted as proof of Mr. BLAINE's deliberate intention to use his power as Speaker of the House for the promotion of his private interests and the fortunes of his business associates: "I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.

We suppose that what Mr. Dawes calls the honorable construction which Mr. BLAINE's defenders could put on these sentences-if they chose to discuss the subject freely and frankly-is something like this: Mr. BLAINE's premise to show his gratitude to the benefactors who had admitted him on generous terms to their railroad speculation, referred solely to his intention to earn his way by working off blocks of the stock and bonds upon rich acquaintances of his down in Maine. The various channels in which he knew he could be useful led to Skowhegan, Augusta, Richmond, Belfast, Winthrop, and other towns where men lived like the Conurns. HAGAR, the Kennebec shipbuilder, BAILEY. the oil-cioth manufacturer, and other friends whom BLAINE did in fact induce a few months later to buy the Little Rock and Fort Smith securities, which he had undertaken to place at a generous commission. In short, the honorable construction would be that it was Maine, and not Washington, where BLAINE felt that he should be no deadhead; and that the channels in which he proposed to make himself useful were open to him, not through his influence on legislation, but through his business and socia relations in Maine, and the confidence felt there in his facilities for knowing and getting

hold of good things in the way of flyers. That is undoubtedly the honorable con struction that Mr. Dawes had in his mind. but did not put upon his lips. We give it to our correspondent to think about. It is a curious fact that Mr. BLAINE's best informed friends are not much inclined to dwell upon the history of the statesman's relations with the confiding capitalists in the cities and towns of Maine, even when it might be thought that perfect candor in regard to these private affairs would make a pretty plausible defence against the charge of crookedness as a public man.

## The Slaughter of Western Game.

The recent reports of destitution among the Indians of the Northwestern border, not only on the Canada side but on our own, have been accompanied by the statement that this lack of food supply is almost wholly

due to the difficulty of procuring game.

It may seem late to try to check the wanton destruction of buffalo, deer, elk, and antelope which has been going on for many years; but there are laws on the statute book for this purpose which ought to be enforced, or else so amended that they can be executed. It should be remembered, also that some State laws, although most tardily enacted, have been found adequate to prevent the extinction of such animals as the deer and the moose, while not interfering

with reasonable and proper bunting.

Exactly fifty years ago Congress passed a aw to prohibit the wasteful slaughter of game in the Territories, which for half a century has been a dead letter. Col. Donose of the army is authority for the statement that in the three years 1872, 1873, and 1874 alone
"more than five millions of buffalo were
"the proof than five millions of buffalo were
"the proof than five millions of buffalo were of formalities and disregarding the threat of | in the three years 1872, 1873, and 1874 alone

mentary, since the real objection is that they are not even not hunters, the animal being but a few cents to the seller. Two seasons reported that a body of 1,500 or 2,000 elk had been corrailed in the snow in Yellowstone

their skins. But the hide hunters are even more excasable than the crowd of sportsmen, many of them titled personages from foreign lands, who kill these animals for amusement, with the sole idea of firing as many times as possible into a herd, without making use of even however much or little he may sympathize | hides or horns, leaving the careasses of their victims to rot on the plains.

An enormous source of food supply has thus for years been most shamefully wasted; and now hundreds of thousands of dollars need to be provided for rationing the Indians, who would have been glad to furnish themselves with game, or to have Government hunters supply them.

#### Telling the Truth.

Our esteemed contemporary the Ecening Post is moved to make the following comparison between two of the candidates for the Presidency:

"Mr. BLAISE's competitor, whatever his faults, cannot be charged with fearing to meet the enemy in the gate. He has not, we can testify, when a charge was made against him which seemed likely to damage his Presidential prospects, heartated for one minute as to what he should do. To the first friend who asked him what was to be done, he said. Tell the truth -something which Mr. Brann has probably never said to a friend in his life."

Veracity is a virtue which every man ought to possess, as a matter of course, but we seem to have arrived at a period in polities when a public officer is to be halled as a here simply because he is honest and truthful. If a man keeps his own hands and the hands of others from plundering the treasury of the State, and if he refuses to lie in order to preserve his reputation for morality, the world is asked and expected to wonder and admire! But people have been accustomed to look for something more in their candidates for President. Honor and integrity are essential, but these qualities alone will not suffice to make a statesman. even though their possessor tells the truth and shames the devil when his personal character is impugned.

However innecent or blameworthy Ma CLEVELAND may have been in the matter to which our evening contemporary refers, he would not have been nominated for President if the delegates to the National Demo eratic Convention had supposed the party would have to fight a defensive eampaign in behalf of the candidate in order to screen him from charges of immoral debasement. If the policy of "meeting the enemy in the gate" and telling the truth had been adopted in Chicago, instead of the policy of denial or slience. GROVER CLEVE-LAND would have been allowed to continue his career as Governor of New York, undis turbed and industrious, and without experience of the manifold approvances which now beset him.

Telling the truth is an excellent thing; but it is sometimes postponed too long to do the most good.

### The Morey Letter Revival.

The BLAINE Republicans seem to think they will gain some great advantage by attempting to connect Mr. WILLIAM H. BAR-NUM. the Chairman of the Lomogratic National Committee, with the Morey letter scandal of the last campaign.

We see no way in which the publication by Mr. JOHN I. DAVENPORT on this subject affects the comparative fitness of JAMES G. BLAINE or GROVER CLEVELAND to be President of the United States.

If the BLAINE Republicans want to discusany letters, suppose they turn their attention rather more to MULLIGAN and less to MOREY.

## How Was It?

Our valued contemporary, the New York Times, declares that "Mr. TILDEN had an actual majority over all other candidates in 1876." This is true, and an actual majority over all other candidates means the election of the man having such a majority.

How was it, then ? Was Mr. TILDEN really elected to be President of the United States? Did he have the majority of the electoral colleges, as well as of the people? And, if he was elected, how did it happen that he did not get the office? How was it that the rascals were not then turned out under his firm, determined, wise, and merciless rule? Why was it that he was not President, and why was it that the Government was not reformed by him?

There are some things about this memorable history that are still rather obscure to the masses of the people, and the Times can do much to clear away the doubt. Will our contemporary let us know its whole view respecting the subject of which it has now made a beginning?

The present canvass is now passing through a period of dulness, and a little history may freshen it up.

Gen. BUTLER had some idea of withholding his letter of acceptance until he should have read that of Gov. CLEVELAND. There was no ceasion that he should do so. It reveals nothing of that candidate's views upon any vital question that is involved in this contest, except in so far as it confirms the belief that neither by his capacity nor his character is he worthy of the high preferment which he seeks.

Many persons have thought that Gov. CLEVELAND would express himself in his letter of acceptance with some distinctness upon the subject of the tariff. He does. He approves the principle which is embodied in the Chicago platform, which prescribes free trade for the free traders and protection for the protect

## Can Butler be Hected!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have spoken to about a hundred voters and I find them all in about the same predicament as myself, and I would ask you to help me out. We are all inclined to vote for Butler-Butler, the

statesman, soldier, and patriot, who never shirked his duty, and was always in the right place at his country's duty, and was arways in the right place at his country's call. He is the most deserving of the three candidate, he has our fullest sympathies, but we fear there is no chance of his election, and that it means so many votes that we would like to make use of thrown away. We want Roller or Ba as, but under no circumstances do we want t'develand, and that is what I mean when I say we would like to make use of our votes.

Can Butler be elected? I at there any chance for him? Certainly if we saw any renountails extrainty of such a result we would without a mement's heating align to him in a body. want we would without a mement's hesitation all go to him in a body.

Now, if there was some great boom, some real, carmat enthussam get up in his favor. It would help his can-rase greatly, and certainly bring to his standard those and voters that Jersonally know. Regrectfully, Naw York, Aug 18.

# What Next!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people have in tien, Butler another Gen Jackson, who bear Crawford not a bad man; the caucus candidate of his day. The people "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain" now as well as then. In the language of Thomas Jefferson, "Eternal vigilance is the price of

Here is an old New York politician running as a candidate for the Legis a ure of Arizona. We refer to Mr. W. A. Conant, repeatedly a Republican Assembly

### THE INDIAN A PACTOR IN POLITICS.

How the Mon. Walter L. Sections Proper to filip Into a Seat to Congress.

BALAMANCA, N. Y., Aug. 18 .- The Seneca Indians living on the Alleghany reservation in the county of Cattaraugus, seem destined to play an important part in the politics of the Thirtyfourth Congressional District of this State in the coming campaign. They may be the un-witting cause of the nomination of the Repub-

lican candidate for Congress.

For a number of years before 1870, and in the Congressional term of the Hon, Nelson J. Nor-ton, repeated efforts were made to secure the ton, repeated efforts were made to secure the passage of an act which would allow the Incians to make a permanent treaty for certain lands on which the villages of Vandalis, Carroiton, Great Valley, Salamanes, and Red House had been planted without authority relying solely upon the good haure of the Incians and a squatter's sovereignty for the title. The efforts, though supplemented by a powerful lobby, were unavailing. In 1870 the Hon. Watter L. Sessions, a brother of the renowned Lo Sessions, was elected to Congress. He set to work to solve the local Indian problem, and wasso far successful that in 1875, at the close of his second term, a bill was passed authorizing the Indians, in consideration of certain moneys, to lease to the whites for the term of twelve years all lands located within the surveys of the several village sites, with the privilege of renewal at the discretion of the whites. whites.
This bill was intended by Mr. Sessions to be the foregunner of a scheme to divide the lands

whites.

This bill was intended by Mr. Sessions to be the forerunner of a scheme to divide the lands of the Indians in severalty, exempting the property from liability for debt for the term of twenty years. The ambition of several other gentlemen, however, prevented the return of Mr. Sessions. The Indian matter being in better shape for the whites than they had even expected, nothing further was done.

Now a new phase of the case presents itself. The Department of the Interior has directed that the United States District Attorney for Western New York shall commence proceedings against all liquor dealers in the several towns on the reservation, on the ground that the sale of liquor was prohibited in the original treaty with the Indians. This order, if carried out, will be a heavy blow to Salamanea, which is a prominent rairoad centre, and therefore largely interested in the liquor traffic. At this opportune moment lift. Sessions comes in with his fine-spun theory on the Indian question. At the recent caucus the delegates were chosen for him by a vote of more than three to one, although he was bitterly opposed by some of the strongest candidates in Cataraugus county. The same is true in all the towns on the reservation, as well as in many of the neighboring towns, which taken with Mr. Session's known strength in Chataaugua, makes him a formidable candidate.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

## The Democrate Very Slaw in Getting to Work-Republican Activity.

Almost nothing has been done so far n the way of campaign work by the Democrats of Kings county. This inaction is in marked contrast to the tactics pursued in previous Presidential contexts. Dissension exists n the Democratic ranks in several wards. which have hitherto rolled up the big Demovatic majorities. The Democratic leaders say they know what they are about, and that a plan of battle has been laid out which will completely demoralize the enemy. Active work, they say will not be begun in at least two or three weeks. The Demogratic Campaign Committee has been increased from fifteen to thirty, so as to include one recresentative from each ward and county town. Ex-Senator Murtha, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has appointed the following named committeemen: N. P. Selienck, Geo. W. Anderson, E. J. O'Flynn, Michael J. Cammings, B. McBride, Danlel Ryan, John McCarty, J. H. Moere, Robert Crummey, W. H. Murtha, A. J. Fitzgibbous, James McGarry, Dennis McNamara, G. R. Connell, M. J. Coffey, A. C. Salmon, Theodore Maurer, John Cottier, Thomas B. Rutan, Geo. V. Brower, John Delinar, John P. Ormsbee, Andrew McClellan, T. W. McCormick, Frank O'Reilly, Peter Piagott, P. B. Ames, C. Ferguson, James Cropsey, and Henry H. Adams, The officers of the Campaign Committee are W. H. Murtha, President: Wm. A. Furcy, Secretary, and H. H. Adams, Tronsuer. will not be begun in at least two or three weeks.

In contrast with the apathy of the Democrats, the Republicans in Brooklyn are already thoroughly organized all along the line. Tomorrow evening the first big ratification Blaine and Logan meeting will be held at the Rink. The speakers will be Senator Hawley and Judge Foraker of Onio.

## MRS. DIS DEBAR AGAIN.

#### Mrs. Mayo Complains that fibe Can't be Got Out of the Imperial Hotel.

Mrs. Florence G. Mayo, landlady of the Imperial Hotel at 3 East Fourteenth street, was in Jefferson Market, yesterday, to make com-plaint against Mrs. Editha Lola Dis Debar, who says she is the daughter of King Ludwig I. of Bavaria and Lola Montez. A week before, Mrs. Dis Debur had had Mrs. Mayo arrested on a charge of insanity. Mrs. Mayo had told Justice Kilbreth that Mrs. Dis Debar had lived in her house on charity for several weeks Mrs. Dis Debar had givon her three cheap Mis. Dis Levar had given her three cheap pictures in exchange for groceries and clothing and a receipt entitling her to remain in the hotel until Aug. 19. Mrs. Dis Dobar had frightened the inmates of the house by a series of allegad manifestations from a spirit land. Justice Kibreth dismissed the case.

of alleged manifestations from a spirit land. Justice Kilbreth dismissed the case.

When I returned to the hote; "Mrs. Mayo said vesterday, "Mrs. Dis Debar asked me to forgive her. I the daughter of a King humbly beg your pardon, she said; but I told her I had laid enough of her. Then the old tricks began again. The burner was wrenched off a gas sipe, and the room rapidly flied with gas. I thought we would all be killed by an explosion. Mrs. Dis Debar and her children went out just about this time. Again, when I went into a dark room one night. I saw an unearthly light in a corner, and something struck me, and I fainted. I have feit a strange sensation in my face and side since, and I have been told that I was probably struck with a sand bug. Mrs. Dis Debar has said she would shoot me; she has defamed my character, and I am afraid of her. Her time is up to-day, and she will not leave my hotel. I want her arrested and put under bonds."

Justice Patterson declined to issue a warrant, but sent. Mrs. Dis Debar has said she would shoot me. Justice Patterson declined to issue awarrant, but sent Mrs. Dis Debar a summons directing her to appear in court to-day.

## Cattle Shipments by Way of Canada.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 .- F. R. Lingham, the Canadian cuttle shipper, has received the arency of Frewen Brothers, the nephews of Lord Dufferin, of Wyoming and Montain, who own 280,000 head of cattle in those Territories, all of which will be brought here for shipment by the Chindhan Pacific Railway when he invertunent rives its consent to bringing the cover this route. It is asserted that the transit of American cattle shope will not \$0,000 per annum. Mr. Lingham says the route via Camada is 1,300 miles shorter than via New York or any other Atlantic port to Livergool from Montain.

#### Arrest of an Express Bobber. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 19.-A. D. Sly was

greated here this morning for stealing \$10,500 arracted after the morning for stealing \$10,500 from the American Express Company while employed as driver of a delivery wagon in \$1. Joseph, Mo., last September, Ile has been here since last February in the employ of the Chicago, Miwaukee and \$1. Paul Railroad. He has confessed his crime and says he has spent the money. He has a wife and two children. He goes back to Missouri without a requision.

## Bunk by a Collision at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-The Signal Corps station at Breakwater reports as follows:

"The revenue cutter Cox reports that the British stranger Benmorr, which arrived last night, collided with and sank the Norwerian bark Anders Dedekam on Aug. 14. The crew of the bark is safe on the steamer."

# No Election Laws in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Aug. 19.—The Commission of the General Assembly appointed to consider the Election law of the State, reported to-day that it was doubtful whether any Election law was now in force in Virginia, and recommended the remaction of the old Election law, which has existed since 1870. Blazing Otl on the Railroad.

## els of oil in a mixed train on the Jersey Central road was set on fire this morning by a spark from a locomo-live, and burned to the trucks. All trains were held two for three hours. The heat was so intense that nothing for the heat was so intense that nothing the heat call the exploded with a load report, but nobody was hurt.

Burglars in a Parsonage. TROY, Aug. 19 .- Burglars last night stole TROY, Aug. 19.—Durgiars has night store from the Methodist parsonage at Cobleskill silver spoons, cups, napkin rings, gold jewelry, clothing, and provisions belonging to the key, J. L. Atwell. Mr. Atwells irousers, containing money, were also stolen. The famility was awakened by the noise when the burglars fled.

Quarantined at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.-The lazaretto phyician has detained the British steamship Amethys from Havana and Matanzas, to this port. He found that there was one case of yellow fever after the vessel left Havana, and two more when it arrived at Matanzas. These cases were placed in a private hospital at Matanzas.

#### A Town Captured by Tramps. CASSELTON, D. T., Aug. 19.-Eight tramps ok possession of this place yesterday, drove familie out of their homes, and committed other outrages. Four of the gang were captured by the Sheriff, but we there examed.

'A CabinetiMeeting in New York.' WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is said that the members of the Cabinet have been summoned to New York, and that a Cabinet meeting will be held there to the the total of the cabinet meeting will be held there to the cabinet meeting will be a cabine

## RUN DOWN IN STARLIGHT.

# The Sinking of the Schooner S. E. Soper by the Steamship Kate Favrett.

The steamship Frostburg arrived at the Hoboken coal docks yesterday morning having on board Capt, Potter, Mate Howland, the cook and six seamen of the schooner Serena R. Soper, which was sunk by the English steam-ship Kate Fawcott on Monday. The schooner left Baltimore last Thursday with 908 tons of coal consigned to the Consolidated Coal Company of this city. Early Monday morning she was off the coast of Maryland, about twenty miles from Chincoteague Island, benting along under a full press of canvas. Capt. Potter wheel. The weather was clear, and the night starlit. The wind was northeast, and blow sufficiently strong to lash the water into chopping waves. About 214 o'clock the lights of a steamer were sighted dead shend. She was nearly two miles away, and was bearing directly for the schooner. Capt. Potter saw that all his lights were burning brightly, and then waiked forward and watched the steamer as she puffed toward him. Observing that the steamer did not shift her course he ordered the torch to be set in the bow, thereby signifying that it was a sailing vessel and entitled to the right of way. Still, a zeording to the Captain's story, the steamer did not change her course, but kept on drawing shead until it was a poarent that a collision was inevitable. The schooner's crew then fied to the stern of the vessel to await the shock. The force of the blow drove the steamer backward and nearly buried her stern under the water. Then the ringing of the steamer bells could be heard and hoarse voices shouted out orders to back her. As soon as the vessels were clear of each other. Capt. Potter ran toward the cabin with a view of securing his valuables. He got to the head of the cabin stairs, when he heard the roar of the water rushing into the cabin. Mate Howland ordered the small boats lowered and yelled for the Captain is an ordered the small boats of the captain glanced shead and saw that the iron prow of the steamer had pierced the bow of the schooner from the taffrail to far below the water line. He turned back and ordered his crew into the small boats. The steamer had drawn away and lay to until the crew of the Soper had clambered on board. She lingered near the scene of the accident until the schooner slowly sank from view in 100 feet of water, and then steamer dahead with distress signals flying. At 5½ o'clock the Frostburg, bound for New York, howe in sight, and the rescued crew were put on board of her.

The Soper was built in 1879, at a cost of \$20,000. She was a double decker, and was made entirely of yellow pine. The chief owner was Ezra Soper of Jersey City. Capt. Potter also had an interest in her, She was partly insured. Her cargo is covered by insurance. The Fawest is commanded by Cap steamer were sighted dead shead. She was nearly two miles away, and was bearing directly

## WHISTLER'S BODY EXHUMED.

# All the Flesh Pound to have been Cut from his Arms, Logs, and Back.

DELPHI, Ind., Aug. 19.-A little after 7 elock this morning the body of William Whistler, a member of the Greely party, was exhumed. Among those present were two physicians, Christian Whistler, the father, the aged William Whistler, grandfather, grandmother, half a dozen laborers, and representatives of the press. The graveyard where the body was interred is near Rockfield, three miles east of this place. The

Hockfield, three miles east of this place. The body was taken under the shade of a tree near the grave. Ten minutes were required to loosen the boits of the casket. The casket was found filled with cetten waste. Whistler's body was bound in muslin, and holding this in place was hemp cord. A heavy blanket was next the body.

The head was cowered with a cloth skull cap, with sealstin on the outside. The remnants of mittens were on the hands. The face and trunk were in a good state of preservation. The red hair and beard identified him to his friends. All the flesh had been cut from the arms and lears. The right toot, which had been frozen, was not touched by the knife, and the left arm was cut only to the wrist. The breast was not touched, but every particle of flesh was stripped from the back. The physicians found acting in the stomach. They will make no report of their observations, unless asked by the Government.

### Life in Amstralia.

# An American lady, who has had a varied ex-

An American lady, who has had a varied experience of life in English colonies, writes as follows from Brisbane, New South Wales:

"I wish you could see our household all together, but I know that nothing could induce you to leave your farm for those new and very uninteresting shores, for Australia to a tourist is simply uninteresby tiresomeno beauty and no gayety. We have atrendy been six months in our new home, and in two years we may see you when we come back to put the loys at school. Of course I shall not like leaving them there, but it must course I shall not like leaving them there, but it must e. and I have always known it. colonial se eing places where I should like them to be.

"This colony has vast superiority over Jamaica: first,

because there is no yellow fever, only typhoid, which geous spirit of the people, not everlastingly bewailing past glories and depreciating the present, but, on the contrary, declaring and believing that their own place best, most beautiful, and most go-ahead in the goes far to make a country what it is puffed up to be "We have no art, little elegance, and no great burning questions; but we have a kindly, prosperous community, and a lovely climate when it is not too hot. The summer was terrible, but the winter which has just begu

# As Opinion About New York Politics.

## A Letter in Bruty to Inquiries from Joura. DEAR SIR: I have been absent from the city;

otherwise your favor of the 2d inst. would have had earlier consideration.

Your estimate of John Kelly 'over voters (10,000) is ithin bonds, but he does not carry them in his pocket nor in any way improperly control them. I don't know how Mr. Kelly will go in the campaign, but my judg ither he nor those who follow his lead

will go for Cleveland.

1 think the Republicans have chosen as candidate for President the worst and strongest man of their party, and the Democrata the worst and weakest. I think, furthermore, that the people will be heard from in protest against both nominations, in favor of reform of the Government, and that Gen. Butler, who truly and wisely represents the people, will be the next President of the When you read his address to the people, I think your

When you read his address. Yours truly, PRANCIS D. MOULTON. To W. F. FRITZ, Enq., Waverly, Iowa.

# A Putnam County Tond.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have a toad. I would say nothing about him had I not seen several frog stories from Putnam and Westchester ounties. They have fine frogs, but I think Putnan holds the chrome for toads.

I have on my farm, a mile from Carmel village, a toad

I have on my farm, a mile from Carmel village, a toad that lights the Westchester frog. One day as I was picking pickate bugs from my potate vines in my garden I saw as injured toad. I gave it care, and let it wander back into the garden. Every day after that, when I was picking bugs from the vines, that toad would come out, take bugs angly in its mouth, and drop them into the pan. There he would work all day long. I slways had a lit of paper and pencil handy, and marked down the number of bugs I gathered in a day. One day, while thus employed, I was called from my work. On going back to the garden I found the toad marking down the number of bugs he had captured in my absence. He keeps the potations free from bugs, and does other numerous chores about the house and barn. I would not take \$50 for him.

If you have room please publish this. It is a Cleveland.

# If you have room please publish this. It is a Cleveland and Hendricks toad, and I want to keep Putning's load record good. Yours very truly, Michael Browns. CARREL, N. Y., Aug. 18.

Are There Generations of Leather Ment TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I Easton. Pa., Aug. 19 .- A car filled with barwas a boy in Berkshire county, Mass., forty years ago, there used to be a leather man who came from "over the hills and far away" perioducally, just as the leather man described in your issue of the leth does. The man if mention cannot be the same, for its was an and man then, and though there is "nothing like leather," the peripaletic of my youth must long since have disappeared. This leather man of whom I write was an innocuous person, induced in aspect as I remember him, and he came and went with great regularity.

He rarely stopped in the village of Lenox, where I then was, but generally called at some outlying house, the transport of the leather was an income of leather as with a garment. Are there generations of leather ment.

Edshir P. Watson, Edshire P. Watson, was a boy in Berkshire county, Mass., forty years ago

#### ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14. A Wonderful Spring in the Catchilla.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is a spring of water on one of the highest points in the Catakilla, near Shokan. In the early part of the day Catakilla, near Shokan. In the early part of the uni-water appears in the spring, and at about midday disappears, and again appears in the evening. This spring is in the dravice of a small rock about two feet below the surface of the earth. Please tell in why the water disappeared. Suckan, Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 18.

# Want Tom Lee It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please to enform me whether the exd-puty sheriff of this city. Tom Lee to Chinaman, is a citizen of the United States. He is a citizen, at Christian, a tea planter, as exd-eputy sheriff, a grocer, a tobacconist, a restaurateur, and is alleged to represent the Six Societies of China in New York.

# BRINELANDER'S LIFE IN JAIL

### Extrae at \$10 a Week at his Expense-Lawyer Drake Testifice Again,

When Lawyer Drake was ready to testify again yesterday, in the Bar Association's room. before the Rhinelander lunary commission, Assistant District Attorney Adams put in a rejoinder to Mr. Curtis's request that more fresh air begiven to Rhinelander in the Tombs. Mr. Adams said that Rhinelander had all reasonable privileges, and could see his wife every day up to 3 P. M. Ever since his incarceration his family had paid \$40 a week that he might be supplied with extras and kept comfortable. Mr. Curtis replied that the \$40 was deducted

Mr. Curtis replied that the \$40 was deducted from the prisoner's regular allowance, and that his wife refused, on that account, to accept the remainder. Mr. Curtis also said that the services randered by him to Rhinelander were entirely gratuitous.

Then Mr. Drake went on to tell when he first noticed decided symptoms of insanity in Rhinelander. Two years before he was married he went dancing up and down his grandmother's narlors with false whiskers glued on to his face. Mr. Drake thought that was a sign of insanity, but he wasn't prepared to say that every one was crazy who danced in false whiskers in his grandmother's parlors.

Another thing that Mr. Drake thought strange was that Rhinelander, while with his wife, in Toronto, kneeked down a man who was carrying a ladder, and that he also twitched his flagers a great deal.

Mr. Curtis said that the man hit Rhinelander with the ladder.

Mr. Drake remembered one more thing which showed that Rhinelander was insane.

White visiting Drake in his office, Rhinelander had said that he would kill his mother if she came between him and his wife.

Testimony of experts will be taken to-day.

#### JAMES DAY'S SUICIDE.

#### A Man who Lost his Hearing while Working in a Diving Bell.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19 .- James Day, whose nome is at Fort Gaines, Ga., has committed suicide at the National Surgical Institute in this city. With a razor he cut his throat from ear to ear. Day had been a patient at the institute since July 29, and was afflicted with troubles, both bodily and mental, of such a character that he chose death rather than a painful life. He was about 32 years old, and until a few years ago enjoyed good health.

until a few years ago enjoyed good health.

Several years ago he went West, and while
the great bridge was building across the Mississippi River at St. Louis he worked on it.
One day when he came from under water, where
he had been working a long time, he was surprised to find that he could not hear. He was
wholly deaf. The blow was a severe one to the
young man, and he returned to Georgia. He
brooded over his misfortune. Three years ago
his health began to fail. This was followed by
almost total paralysis of his lower limbs, and
then, helpless and deaf. Day hoped for death.

He had been improving so much of late that
his entire recovery was hoped for. He left no
letters, but all who knew him attribute his suicide to his ill health.

#### WIFE AND BOARDER MISSING.

#### A Big Red-Whiskered Briton Disappears with Mrs. Alma Molineux.

Joseph Molineux, a young Birmingham uider, married Alma Deems, an English country girl en years ago. Four children had been born, when i 1882 they decided to leave England. They seitled it New York at 258 East 197th street. Joseph was sober and industrious, and the family prospered. Awhile ugo they advertised for a boarder. A big Eng-

Awhile ago they advertised for a boarder. A hig Englishman with red whiskers answered. He said he was a Warwieschire man, and was accepted. John Dagget was the assue he gave. Afterward highnets heard that his new boarder was an exprise shaler wis nid reformed, new boarder was an exprise shaler wis nid reformed, however, exciting Medineax's shaler with only without however, exciting Medineax's shalers. Without however, exciting Medineax's shalers would be a shale work as wages. On Sanday morning he woke up and found his money gone from under his pillow, his wife massing from his side, and Dagget's room vacant. Before the day ended Molineax was satisfied that his wife and his boarder had cioped. He searched for them on Monday, but learned nothing of their whereabouts. Being mashle to provide at home for his four children, he got Justice Weide yesterday to commit them to a home, where the father will pay their board.

A large meeting of the creditors of the West Point Foundry Association and of Faulding, Kembis at Co. was held yesterday at their offices, 30 Broadway. It was stated on behalf of the association that they de-sired an extension of time from the creditors, as they thought the concern had abundant assets to pay all Point Foundry Association and of Paulding, Kemble & thought the concern had abundant assets to pay all obligations in full, and did not wish to see them seeri-ficed. The present officers of the association were desirous of continuing the business, as they believed it would be to the mutual interest of all concerned that they should do so. The officers proposed to give notes payable in nine, twelve, and eighteen months. The offerspayable in nine, twelve, and eighteen months. The offerspayable in nine, twelve, and eighteen months. The offerspayable in nine, twelve, and it was decided by the creditors to appoint a committee are will association to the books and assets, and to remain an aramination of the books and assets, and to remain a cannot be creditors the best plan for arranging the affairs of the association. The committee are William Painding, William Bispham, and Mr. Phillips, of the Phillips Masufacturing Company. One of the creditors and that there was take of reorganizing the association by putting young blood in it and retirms some of the older men connected with it, and it had been suggested that Mr. Nourse be made President, and the superintendent of the foundry at Cold Spring the Vice-President.

Policeman William F. Deering of the West and Seventh avenue on his way home, is civilian adress, two men sprang upon him. One caught him by the throat and the other struck at him. Deering responded heartily, and after some insticuting of a grip on the pair and held them until help came. The prisoners were Charles Weber, 18 years old, of 434 West Forty-second street, and 20 year-old Timothy Reardon of 42 West Forty-first street. When Deering brought his prisoners to Jeffarson Market yesterday Keardon had his head bandard and Weber had a very black eye. Deering did not receive a sersach in the tussie. Justice Patterson committed the unfortunates for trial.

Summer Weather. . Early risers in New York city awoke to con sciousness yesterday morning in a stifling heat. It was too hot to get up. It seemed to every one in the neigh-borhood of this town as though it was to be the hottest ornood of this town as though it was to be the hottest day this year, and so it was during the forenoon. The air was full of moisture, and yet there was no rain to bring relief. The mercury got up to 10; in the streets. A cool brezze sprang up in the afternoon. Adalbert Sistia, a 17 monifis old bale, died at 621 East Fifteenth street on Monday of overheating. James Martin of 5 Forsyth street was sunstruck at Sixty-exish street and the Boulevard yesterday. Margaret H. Gormley of 127 West Thirtieth street was overcome by the heat at Seventy-eighth street and Second avenue.

## Reviving an Old-Fashioned Swindle.

George Jecks of 640 Fifth street went on Monday to Sophia Kurschmann of 150 Essex street, and told her that her nephew, Charles Ashcroft, had

Attacked by a Shark in Jamuica Bay. Mr. Stephen Byder of Jamaica, while clam ning in Jamaica Bay on Monday, was attacked by

# shark that was about seven feet in length. Mr. Ry was standing in water several feet deep, but he mana to reach shoal water on the bar, the shark follow him until it almost grounded. Several sharks have b seen in the bay during the past week. Enjoining the Wall Street Bank. Judge Bartiett has restrained the officers and directors of the Wall Street Bank from paying out any of its funds until the hearing on Monday of the motion for a perpetual injunction and a receiver.

Killed by Failing from a Scaffold. John Scully, aged 48, of 717 Hicks street Brooklyn, fell from a scaffold in front of 77 Dikeman street yesterday and was killed.

# The Knights of St. John.

Come, all ye honest citizens, With whatsoever crowd connected Whom cruel fate has left of late Disgruntled so, and disaffected; Come here, and climb upon a rock, No more to party leaders cringin'.

Awaks, and leave all meaner things,

And gladly work and vote for Sinjin.

A single minded caudidate Calls beidly on the single-sighted To step upon a single plank here single thoughts may be united This is the plainest politics, Upon a single point impingin', And ancient issues bother not

The men who work and vote for Sinjin

All they who fain in sheer disgust May step within the temperance lot, And feed on prohibition clover: And they who dread the devious ways Of Blaine and his Egyptian Injin.

May bathe their pure and peaceful souls Here in the limpid stream of Sinjin. And when the Siujin vote at last Among the scattering is noted, What joy, dear friends, to think that you

For wacked persons have not voted! When Cleveland, Blaine, and Butler men In fires of their remorse are singein', You then will be both cool and calm Within the watery waste of Sinjin.

Printently break up your cold by the timely use of Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs throats, and a certain curative for coughs.

Daniel ID. Whedon, Jr., a son of the Rev. Dr. D. D. Whedon, editor of the Methodist Quarerly Review, left his home in Elizabeth on Saturday morning, since which time his relatives have been searching for him without getting a trace of him. They have asked the police to help them.

beth. He was once a salesman for the paper firm of Wilkinson Brothers & Co., 72 and 74 Duane street, in which Charles A. Whedon, his brother, is a partner. For a year he has been out of business and in poor health. On Saturday morning he got up carlier than usual and sat upon the veranda. At breakfast his wife told him that she was going to the city to make some purchases and asked him if he was going. He usually went to his brother's office in the morning after his mail. He replied that his brother had asked him to go for a drive that evening, and that he thought he would not go to the city until late in the afternoon, and might stay with his brother all night. When Mrs. Wheden left he bade her good-by. He was sitting in his dressing gown and slippers on the veranda. The servant says she saw him looking at Mrs. Wheden till Mrs. Wheden disappeared down the street, and then he went into the house and to his room. The servant did not see him after that. Nobody appears to have seen him leave the house.

On Sunday night he had not returned, and Mrs. Wheden grew anxious. She found that a pistol which had for a long time lain in a bureau drawer in the house was gone. She informed Mr. Wheden in this city, and a general inquiry was made, but no one had seen Daniel in the streets or at the depot. Yesterday the fields about Elizabeth were searched in vain. "We have not the slightest information." We have not the slightest information, said Mr. Charles Wheden inst night. 'to tell us in what direction he went or why. He had plenty of money to live on, and if he had not his family are abundantly able to help him. We have looked over his letters, but find nothing significant in them. He has always been a quiet home man, with no bad habits. We can only attribute his departure to a fit of temporary insanity, produced in some way by his ill health. Last Wednesday he went to Ocean Grove with his family. Just after bathing he companined of a severe pain in the back of his head."

Mr. Wheden is 37 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and has-sandy hair, moustache, and side whiskers. He were dark clothes, a straw hat, a Dunne street, in which Charles A. Wheden, his brother, is a partner. For a year he has been

#### WITH A HALTER AROUND HIS NECK. The Predicament in Which a Lunatic who

and Stolen a Horse was Found, Late on Monday night John Hahn, a farmer of Farmingdale, in the town of Oyster Bay, was awakened by the noise of a horse moving about in his barnyard. Jumping from his bed, he saw a man riding away on one of his horses. He alarmed his neighbors, and the man was

overtaken and arrested.

Constable W. C. Smith was sent for, and on his arrival he found the man bound with ropes, with a halter around his neck, and a crowd of excited men surrounding him. He took charge of the prisaner, who was arraigned pesterday morning before Justice Fichsel at South Oyster Bay. The man gave his name as Daniel Boone, a native of Arabia, and a Mohammedan. A charge of horse stealing was preferred against him by Mr. Hahn, and he was committed to the Queens county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Late yesterday afternoon Superintendent John Loudon of the Long Island Home at Amityelle called at the jail and informed the Sheriff that the prisoner, whose name is William Brown, a college graduate, and the son of Mrs. A. C. Brown of 26 Fourth avenue, this city, had escaped from the Home about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. He produced papers showing his commitment to that institution, and that he was not responsible for his acts. The Sheriff refused to give him up, and referred Mr. Loudon to County Judge Armstrong, Brown is 34 years of age, and has been an inmate of the Home for some time. excited men surrounding him. He took charge

### SUNBEAMS.

-The beautiful red and black ores of Franklin, R. J., are cut, polished, and sold as ornaments and paper weights. The ore is a compound of iron, since

-Butterine is superseding oleomargarine. Whate the latter is made from pure ox fat, the former is manufactured from decolorized lard. A major part of the butterine sold comes from near Chicago.

-In commenting upon the anti-Chinese scare as to leprosy in this country the Jornal do Com-mercio (Rio de Janeiro) calls attention to the fact that the disease in a much worse form has prevailed in Br all for 200 years.

—Hygienic pillows are now in vogue.

Three form a full equipment for a bed, of which one is filled with hope, a second with pine needles, and a third with marine moss. They are believed to cure sleeples sess and nervous disorders. -Another industry is now open to women. In an establishment on Centre street they are employed as gold beaters. The proprietor asserts that, while not

equal to men in physical strength, they are superior in arefulness and delicary of workmanshi -There is one summer topic less than usual. The bathers at the seashore are not spectacular. Last season seems to have exhausted their audacity. At

Coney Island, Long Branch, Cape May, and Newport onservation rules the costumes on the beaches. -In opium joints and hasheesh houses tea or water acidolated with aconite is used to heighten the effect of the drug upon the nerves and brain. This is

ost the same excitant that was used by the New England witches, according to Prof. Schole de Vere. -The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics states that in 1808 the chance of a person being sided on or by steam cars was 1 in 5,026,281, while in 1892 it had ed to 1 in 20,027,034. This is less then the

hance of being struck by lightning, and much less than that of being injured by a kerosene lamp explosion. -In a tent in Saratoga is exhibited the socalled "bear man." He is a dreadfully misshapen croa-ture, both pitiable and repulsive. A visitor naked the showman why he made use of such a hideous specimen of humanity. "So many curiosities are to be seen free in Saratoga," he replied, "that it takes something

-Although the English Radicals insist that he House of Lords must go, it is reported that Mr. Gindstone contemplates several additions to the pectage. Among the new peers will be air Thomas Colebrooke, one of the members for Lanarkshire; Sir Thomas Brasley, Sir Arthur Hayter, Sir A. Matheson, Sir Thomas Mc

Clure, and Mr. Samuel Moriey. -Step by step the leading food products of Europe are being reproduced in this country. Mac-arent is made by Italians in New York, Neucliated theese by Swiss in New Jersey, Schweizer kase by Germans in Ohio, Albert biscuit by Englishmen in Albauy, and cavtare by Russians in Hariem. Nearly all of these are experted to Europe, and there soid as domestic manufactures.

-In Massachusetts women and children which the former are a very large majority are awaings and tents, buttons, dress triumings, carpetings, clothing, cotton goods, woollens, fancy goods, flax and linen, hair work, hose, rubber, mixed textiles, paper, sike, porting goods, straw goods, and worsteds, twenty in all. Sixty trades show a preponderance of men

-The Archiv für Stenographie points out that the forty four shorthand writers of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies follow thirteen different systems of writing. Seven of these systems are English or adapted from the English-namely, the Prevost, Prevost Delaunay, Bertin Taylor, Bertin Ton-deur, Plantier-Prevost, Pitman, and Taylor. These are employed by twenty-eight of the writers, leaving only sixteen followers of French systems.

-Americans going abroad for the first time are advised by a correspondent to make up their minds, if they are of moderate means, to look to their The servants on board transatiantic steamers have been overfeed. They should be only moderately tipped. Ten shillings, English money, at the outside, or ave shillings when no special service is rendered, are declared to be the right amounts. The sovereign fee of a mistake, unless some attentions are required ... The London Truth, referring to the an-

nouncement that the Queen is about to make a new will, The estate of Osborne is at least five times as valuable as it was when it was purchased by the Queen and Prince Albert about forty years ago. The Halmoral property of her Majesty now extends over 30,000 acres. mont was granted to the Queen for life in 1800, with re-version to the country; and her Majosty purchased the property outright three years ago for £78,000. Probably ts market value is not much under £150,000. The Queen also possesses some property at Coburg, and the Princess Robentone left her the Villa Robentone at Enden, one of the best residences in the place. With regard to personal property, Mr. Nield, left the Queen over frances), and the property left by the Prince Consort is believed to have amounted to nearly for our, but the provisions of his will have been kept a strict secret, and the document has never been proved.' The Queen must also have saved a vast sum out of har income, which has always been very well managed. Since the death of the Prince Consort the general administration of the Queen's private affairs has been coulded to Lord Ordney, who is a consummate man of business."

Mr. Whedon, with his wife and one child, a girl of 5 years, has been living in a large house n a pleasant part of West Jersey street, Eliza-

D. D. WHEDON JP. MISSING.

A Son of the Dying Editor of the Methodist

Quarterly Heriew.